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Meeting with Honeywell & Government
Onondaga Lake Superfund Site
June 25, 2010



Honeywell

Proposed Agenda

- Overview of Lake Remedy and Progress
- Government Ownership and Operation in Syracuse
 - 26 Specific Locations
 - 8 primary contributors
- Conservative Assumptions
- Potential Calculation of Government Share of Costs

Onondaga Lake Overview

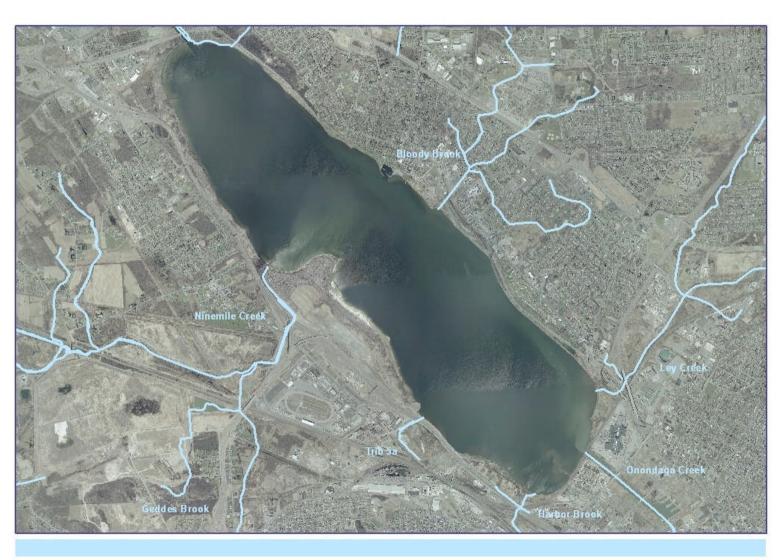
- Remedial Investigation (1992-2000):
 Evaluated concerns related to mercury and other hazardous substances in Onondaga Lake
- Feasibility Study (2004):
 Evaluated a full range of potential remedial technologies and alternatives for Onondaga Lake
- Record of Decision ("ROD") issued by EPA and NYSDEC in 2005:
 - 2.6 million cy of dredging
 - 425 acres of isolation capping
- Consent Decree entered between State and Honeywell in 2007
- Honeywell stepped up to implement remedy



References: NYSDEC & USEPA. 2005

Onondaga Lake and Tributaries

Honeywell



Note: 2003 Onondaga County 12-inch Resolution Natural Color Orthoimagery



Onondaga Lake Tributaries

Selected Remedy for Onondaga Lake

- Dredging
 - Up to an estimated 2.65 million cubic yards in the littoral zone
- Sediment Management
 - Transportation and containment of sediments at upland SCA
 - Stringent water treatment of dredge supernatant water
- Capping
 - Isolation layer capping of an estimated 425 acres
- Habitat Enhancement
 - Improvement of habitat conditions along 1.5 miles of shoreline
 - Encouragement of submerged vegetation growth over 23 acres
- Monitoring Natural Recovery in profundal zone
- Oxygenation / Nitrification within the profundal zone



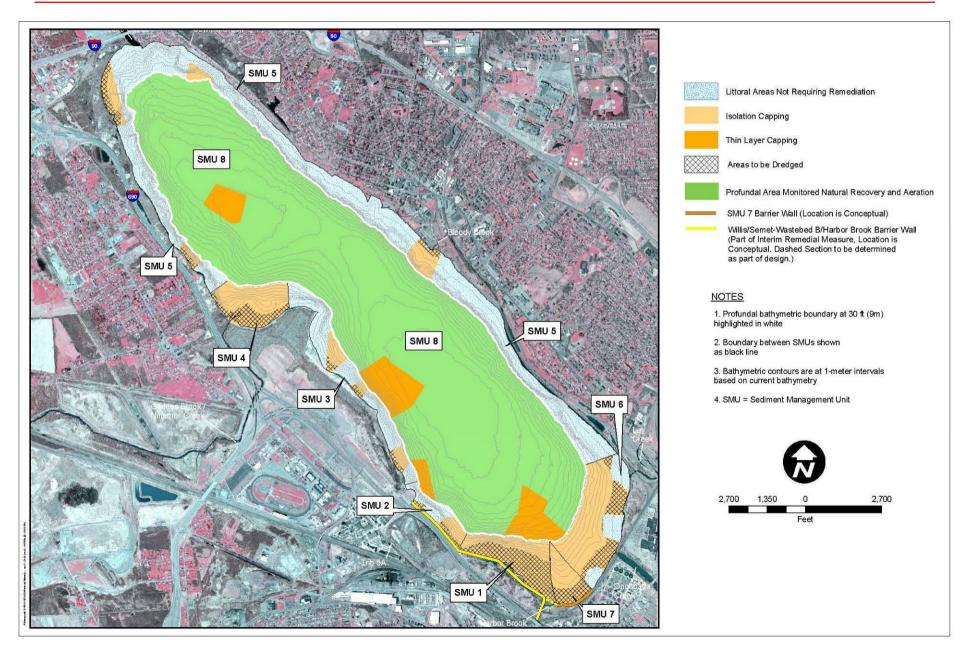


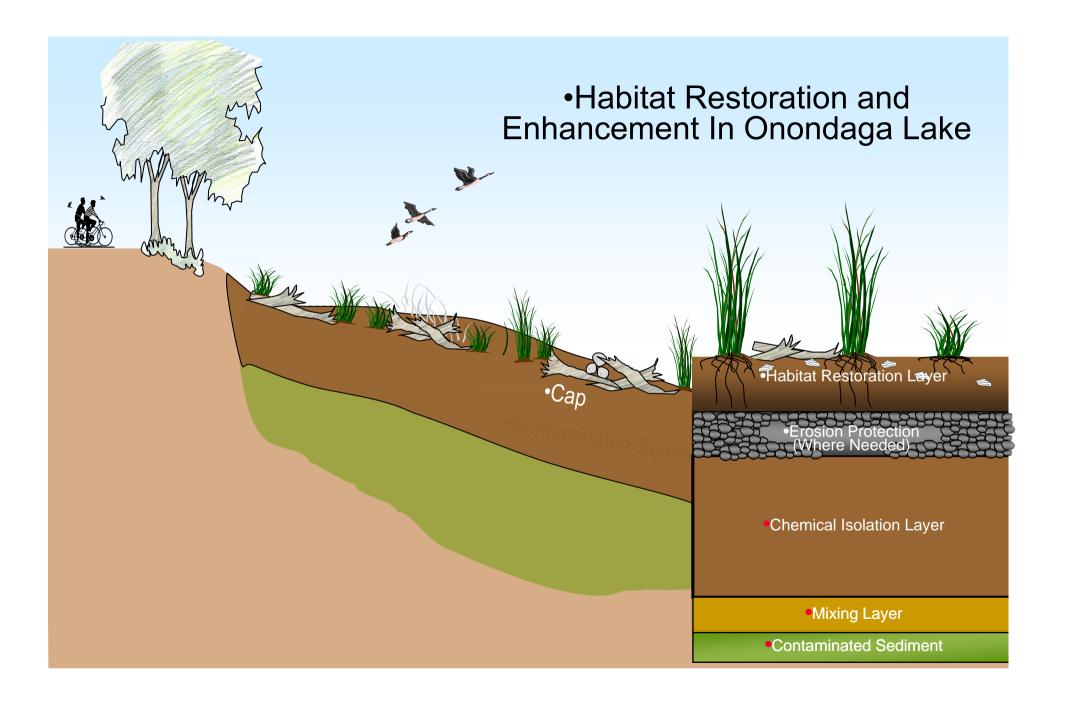




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Onondaga Lake Remedy





- Begin dredging within 5 years of entry of Consent Decree (2012); 4 years to complete remediation
- Summary level schedule and key milestones developed in Remedial Design Work Plan (RDWP)
- Schedule requires SCA and water treatment system to be operational prior to start of dredging
- Requires parallel rather than sequential design activities
- Several technical challenges remain; extensive use of national scientists and experts in design process

Remediation Costs

Honeywell

SMU	Dredging	SCA Construction	Water Treatment	Operation & Maintenance	Capping	Habitat Reestablishment	Total for SMU
	Cost (1)	Cost (1)	Cost (1)	Cost (2)	Cost (3)	Cost (4)	Cost
6	\$5,027,240	\$13,762,725	\$9,522,335	\$3,063,833	\$21,743,739	\$494,986	\$53,614,858
7	\$1,826,222	\$4,999,520	\$3,459,134	\$2,871,107	\$12,004,203	\$152,923	\$25,313,109

Notes: (1) SMU Cost based on Percentage of Dredge Volume.

- (2) SMU Cost proportional to SMU percentage of total capital costs.
- (3) SMU Cost = sum of containment, sand, gravel, and rock costs.
- (4) SMU Cost based on percentage of Cap Area.
- Total remediation cost for SMUs 6 and 7:
 - \$78,927,967

Other PRPs

Honeywell

• DEC recognizes that PRPs other than Honeywell have impacted Onondaga Lake:

Record of Decision:

• Identifies several upland sources not associated with Honeywell:

"Elevated levels of cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc are found in the lake sediments. The pattern of contamination suggests sources other than, or in addition to, Honeywell for many of these metals. In part because of their longevity in the environment, these metals can be found at levels above background throughout the sediments of the lake bottom."

Consent Decree:

 States that Honeywell is not responsible for failure to meet performance standards if failure is due to continuing non-Honeywell sources.

Proposed Agenda

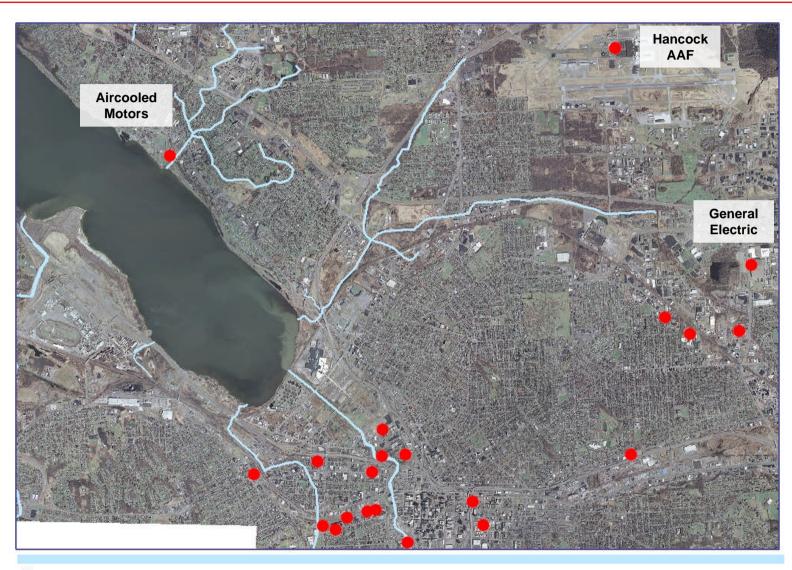
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- Conservative Assumptions
- Potential Calculation of Government Share of Costs

Wartime Presence in Syracuse

- Throughout the Second World War, the United States' wartime production in Syracuse was significant
- Extensive documentary evidence regarding 8
 separate facilities that were either owned by the
 United States, or that operated equipment owned
 by the United States, which discharged significant
 quantities of hazardous substances to Onondaga
 Lake
- In addition, <u>at least 18 additional facilities</u> owned/operated by the United States that contributed hazardous substances to Onondaga Lake

Government Facilities Discharging to Onondaga Lake

Honeywell



Note: 2009 Onondaga County 12-inch Resolution Natural Color Orthoimagery





U.S. Government Locations Syracuse NY

Government Ownership and Operation in Syracuse

- Significant Contributors:
 - Aircooled Motors
 - General Electric Co
 - General Motors (Brown-Lipe)
 - Hancock Airfield
 - Kilian Manufacturing
 - Lipe-Rollway Corp
 - New Process Gear
 - Oberdorfer Foundries

- Additional Contributors:
 - Allen Tool Corp
 - Amboy City AAF Airfield
 - Beaver Machine and Die Casting
 - Bradley CC and Son, Inc
 - Bristol Myers Co./Cheplin
 - Doyle Machine & Tool Corp
 - Easy Washing Machine Corp
 - Engleberg Huller Co. Inc
 - Flexo Wire Co
 - Grandinette D. MFG Co
 - National Aniline Defense Corp
 - Onondaga Pottery
 - Precision Castings
 - Remington-Rand Corp
 - Smith L.C. and Corona Typewriters
 - Sulzle, B.G, Machine & Electric Co.
 - Unit Electric Tool Co
 - U.S. Hoffman Machinery

Government Ownership and Operation in Syracuse

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Aircooled Motors – 1942-1946

Honeywell

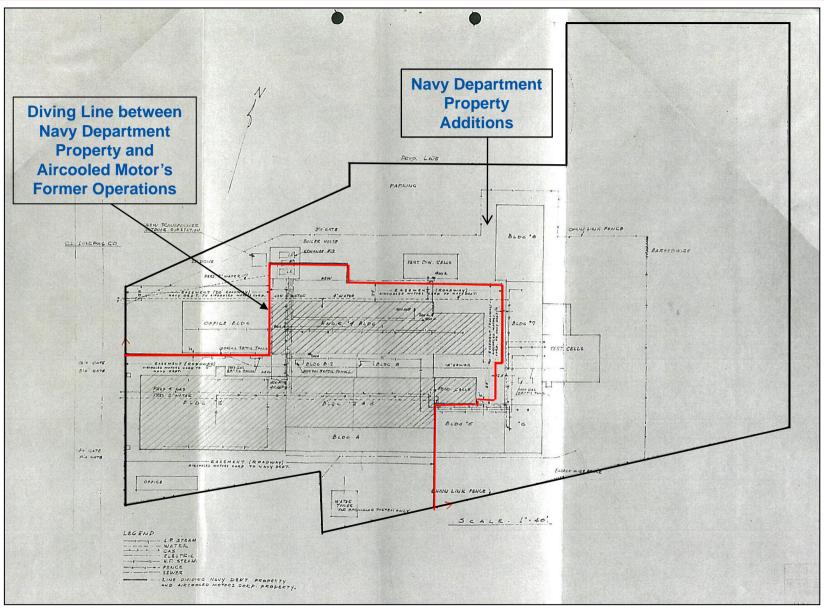
- Facility used to manufacture helicopter engines for the Navy
- Navy operations required the addition of semi-permanent buildings to the existing plant
- Navy owned equipment and additional land (6.6 acres)
- Under normal conditions there were 500 employees; facility employee increased to 1,500 during World War II
- During the height of operations in June 1944: 267 engines produced per month
- Site consists of approximately 10 acres
- Plant operated 6 days per week

References

^{1 -} Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget-War Projects Unit, Abstract of Production Report, Feb 1, 1944

^{2 -} Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget-War Projects Unit, Abstract of Production Report, July 21, 1944

Aircooled Motors - 1942-1946



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Aircooled Motors - Waste Generation

Honeywell

- Raw materials used in production process:
 - Castings
 - Aluminum
 - Magnesium
 - Semi-steel
 - Forgings
 - Steel
 - Aluminum
- Waste producing processes included:
 - Machine Wastes
 - Ferrous and non-ferrous chips, and a range of Organics
 - Metal Cleaning Wastes
 - Plating Wastes
 - Copper and cadmium, chromic acid

References

Aircooled Motors - Nexus to Onondaga Lake

Honeywell

Post-war Evidence Indicates Wastes Discharged into Bloody Brook

- "Stream flows under that plant in a concrete conduit and receives ... wastes from plating operations and oil wastes."
- Wastes from plating operations, cleaning operations and testing cell cleaning "are discharged without treatment through three 4-inch outlets into the conduit carrying the stream beneath the plant." 2
- Facility practice "to dispose of worn-out cutting fluids, both water-soluble and non-water-soluble oils, solvents used in cleaning, etc., into an outside sump that drained directly into the first tributary of Bloody Creek." 3

Discharges Directly Impacted the Lake

- "Sludge deposits and oil slick are visible for about 300 yards below the downstream end of the culvert..." 1
- "In 1950-51, the branch leading by the Air-Cooled Motors plant was found to be sterile and was carrying 1.5 parts per million of copper." 1

References:

1- Water Pollution Control Board and NYS Department of Health, 1951, The Onondaga Lake Drainage Basin.

2- New York State Water Pollution Control Board, Comprehensive Plan for Abatement, 1953.

3-Aircooled Motors, Inc., Letter, Dear Mr. Grossman, May 28, 1956.

Aircooled Motors – Discharge Calculations

Honeywell

- Site specific flow data taken from 1969 Weston Report (Franklin Engine Company Data)
 - In 1969, Franklin Engine Co. only had 155 employees (less than 1/3 of 1945 total)
- Concentration data taken from EPA Development Documents:
 - Development Document For the Final Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Metal Products and Machinery Point Source Category
- Period of Government Involvement: 1942-1946

Processes effluent CPOI	EPA Development Document average effluent concentration (mg/L)	Years of War Operation	Estimated mass discharged from facility (Kg/L * LPY * Y)	Percent of mass that reaches Onondaga Lake	Mass Discharged To Onondaga Lake (Kg)
Cadmium	1.23	4	77	70%	54
Chromium	11.70	4	737	70%	516
Copper	6.4	4	403	70%	282
Nickel	2.24	4	141	70%	99
Zinc	27.2	4	1,713	70%	1199
Lead	91.9	4	5,789	70%	4052
Silver	0.138	4	9	70%	6
Selenium	0.087	4	5	70%	4
Mercury	0.001	4	0	70%	0
					0.040

TOTAL MASS DISCHARGED

6,212

Government Ownership and Operation in Syracuse

- Significant Contributors:
 - Aircooled Motors
 - General Electric Co
 - General Motors(Brown-Lipe)
 - Hancock Airfield
 - Kilian Manufacturing
 - Lipe-Rollway Corp
 - New Process Gear
 - Oberdorfer Foundries

- Additional Contributors:
 - Allen Tool Corp
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 - Remington-Rand Corp
 - Smith L.C. and Corona Typewriters
 - Sulzle, B.G, Machine & Electric Co.
 - Unit Electric Tool Co
 - U.S. Hoffman Machinery

General Electric – 1942-1947

- General Electric Facilities on Thompson Road owned by the United States Defense Plant Corporation
- Four separate Plancors on Thompson Road (three of which the United States constructed)
 - Operations included a Turbine-Generator Plant, a Radio Equipment Plant, and a Boiler House
 - Production included metal finishing; plating; treating metallic parts; and radar, sonar and turbine operations
- Government Significantly Increased Production:
 - In1942, the Thompson Road facility sought a permit to increase sewage effluents from 400,000 gpd to 810,000 gpd, and connect waste lines to the Ley Creek Water Treatment Plant
 - In 1944, the Thompson facility sought a permit to discharge 200 gallons per minute of waste water
- Facility operated 24/7

General Electric – Waste Generation

Honeywell

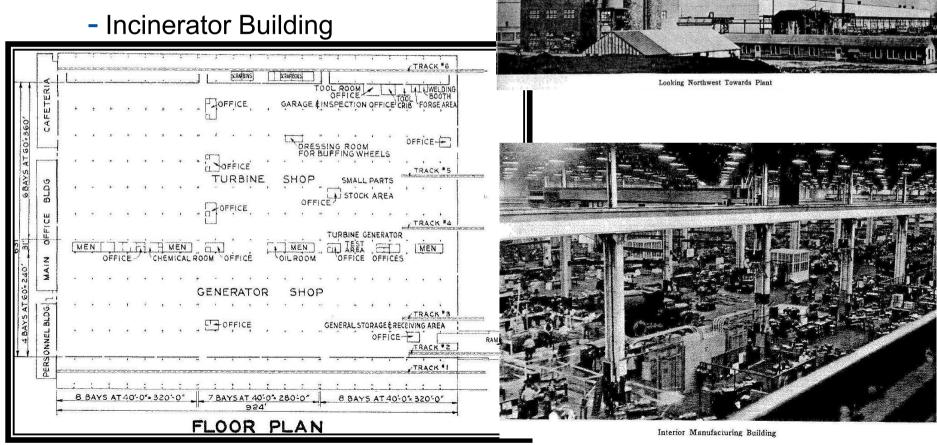
- Numerous constituents of concern associated with onsite production, including:
 - Chromium (Hexavalent Chromium & Chromic acid are H2O soluble)
 - Cadmium
 - Copper
 - Zinc
 - Cyanide

References:

1944 Engineering Report ,Disposal of Process Water Wastes from the Thompson Road Plant

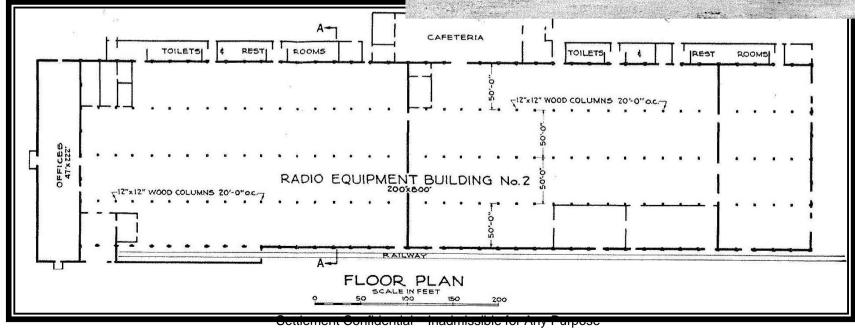
	List of Treating Baths From F Thompson Road Turbine and Radi	resent o Plants.
		<u>Gallons</u>
1.	Borax	400/
2.	Muriatic Acid	800
3.	Nitrie Acid	80
4.	Alk. Cleaner	400
5.	Borax	400
6.	Muriatic Acid	800~
7.		30
8.	Nitrie Acid	30
9.	Alkaline Cleaner	800
	Bonderizinc	265
11.	Chromic Acid	265
12.	Tridite	30
13.	Iridite	30
14.		100
15.	Alk, Cleaner	140
	Cronak	140
Marie Color	Nitric Acid	140
	Nitric Acia	140
	Cadmium Cyanide	800
	Zinc Cyanide	500
21.	Copper Cyanide -	500
22.	Sodium Cyanide	400
23.	Nitrie Acid	30
120700000000000000000000000000000000000	Nitrie Acid	30
177	Muriatic Acid	30
	Alkaline_Cleaner	800-
27.	Caustic Soda	800/

- Construction of:
 - Manufacturing Building
 - Boiler House
 - Gas House



- Construction of:
 - Radio Equipment Building No. 2
 - Includes Electric control and acetylene storage
 - Drum and Carbon building

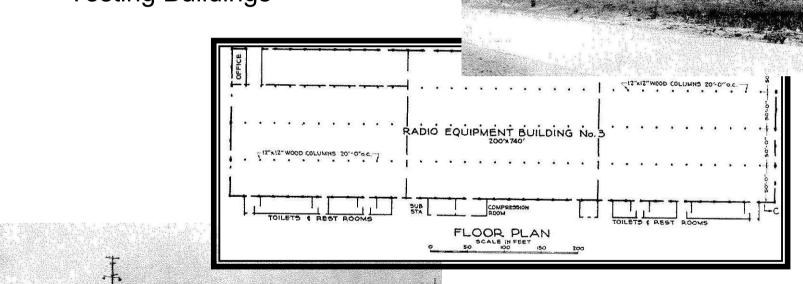


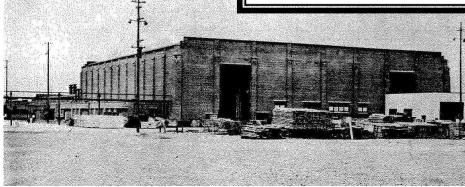


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Test Buildings

- Construction of:
 - Radio Equipment Building No. 3
 - Garage
 - Testing Buildings





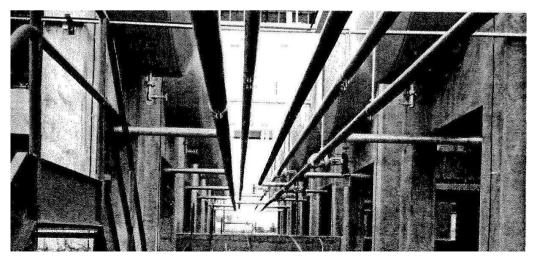
Building No. 3

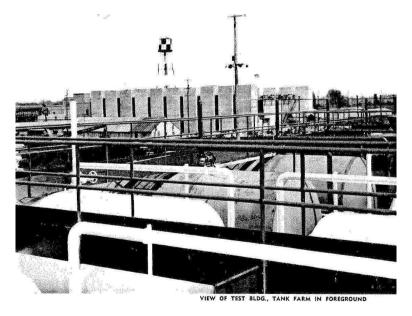
- Construction of:
 - Test Building
 - Laboratory
 - Impregnating Building
 - Magnesium Storage
 - Pump House
 - Tank Farm



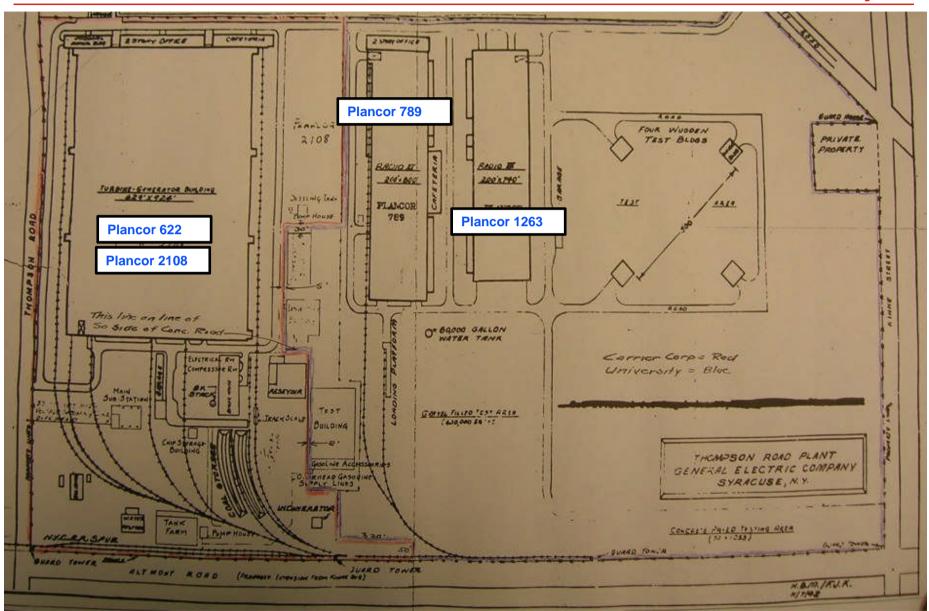
LABORATORY AND IMPREGNATION BUILDING







Thompson Road Facilities 1942



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General Electric – Nexus to Onondaga Lake

Honeywell

- "At the present time the <u>process water wastes</u> from the plant located at Thompson Road are <u>discharged into a</u> <u>storm sewer within the plant property and are thence</u> <u>conveyed into Ley Creek."</u>
- "It is proposed to remove all wastes from the storm sewer system and to discharge them into new lines tributary to a properly designed process water waste treatment plant, with the effluent from this plant discharged into a sanitary sewer tributary to the 12" sewer on Thompson Road."

In the production of this material, the washing cleaning, plating and liquid treating of metallic parts will of necessity be increased considerably over the present installation. The disposal of the process water wastes from these operations is a problem of major concern in the successful operation of this plant.

General Electric – Additional Facilities

- In addition to the Thompson Rd. facility, additional facilities in the Syracuse area owned by the United States were operated by GE, including:
- Plancor 788
 - Located on Wolf Street
 - 151,900ft² facility used for the manufacture and furnishing of radio equipment
 - Likely direct discharge into Ley Creek

General Electric – Plancor 788

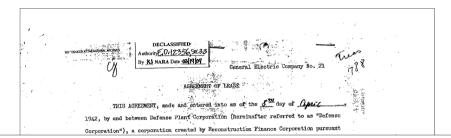


General Electric – Plancor 788

Honeywell

April 8, 1942:

Agreement of Lease with General Electric, to operate the facility owned by the United States, and to operate equipment purchased by the United States



WHEREAS, the War Department has advised that the establishment of an additional plant for the manufacture and furnishing of radio equipment at or near. Syracuse, New York, having a total floor area of approximately one hundred fifty-one thousand nine hundred (151,900) square feet and the acquisition of additional machinery and equipment for use in said plant and in Lessee's existing plant at Schenectady, New York (such machinery and equipment, exclusive of items commonly classified as expendable items being hereinafter sometimes called the "Machinery") are in its opinion necessary in the interest of national defense; and

radio equipment in accordance with said contract or contracts; and
WHENEAS, Lesses represents that in the price charged the Government or any
supplier for the Government for the manufacture and furnishing of such radio equipment there have been eliminated all charges (including anortization and depreciation
APA-CP
134
For the price 188
For the price 188

General Electric – Plancor 788

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a. Hant of MOLDING ASSECT FROM: Reconstruction Finance Corporation 7. Sant of REPESSETATIVE TO SE CONTACTES	8)] Vermor	t Avenue. Y	sahington 25. D. C.
S. HAME OF CUSTOOLAN	44 P	struction P	inance Corporation York 5. W. T.
Way York Loan Agency, RPC	MONESS .		York 5. N. Y.

March 27, 1950:

Report of Excess Property from the RFC, seeking to dispose of the buildings and equipment owned by the United States associated with Plancor 788

trusses, was a car barn. In 1942 RFC purchased this building, altered it and extended it 120 feet with brick walls, laminated wood roof deck on wood trusses, to make the property suitable for leasing to General Electric Co. for the manufacture and testing of electronic apparatus. The adjoining parcel of land was also purchased and graded and fenced for use as an employee parking lot. The right of way known as Willumae Drive separated the plant from the parking lot. This right of way was closed by the City of Syracuse for the duration of the war and remains closed at present. The property is located in an industrial district of Syracuse 2 1/2 miles from the center of the city.

4	REPORT AUTHORIZED BY HOLDING ABENCY	_
	Provious interest (1948) by Army for drilling reserve troops.	-;
	21. assame: Original building, built about 1900, with brick walls, concrete roof on steel trusses, was a car bain. In 1942 RFC purchased this building, altered it and extended it 120 feet with brick walls, laminated wood roof deck on wood trusses, to make the property suitable for leasing to General Electric Co. for the manufacture and testing of electronic apparatus. The adjoining percel of land was also purchased and graded and fenced for use as an employee parking lot. The right of way known as Willumae Drive separated the plant from the parking lot. This right of way was closed by the City of Syracuse for the duration of the war and remains closed at present. The property is located in an industrial district of Syracuse 2 1/2 miles from the center of the city.	
Ц	72, REPORT AUTHORIZED BY HOLDING MEERCY	<u>_</u>
٠	CHESTER S. SHADE, Manager Musture Andrews	
	Office of Mar Activity Manufaction Ward 24, 1950	
	4	L

General Electric – Discharge Calculations

Honeywell

- Estimated discharge limited to discharges from Thompson Rd.
- Site specific flow data taken from 1944 permit application
- Concentration data taken from EPA Development Documents:
 - Development Document For the Final Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Metal Products and Machinery Point Source Category
- Period of Government Involvement: 1942 -1947

Site Specific Metal Finishing Processes Effluent CPOI	Site Specific Average Effluent Concentration (mg/L)	Years of War Operation	Estimated mass discharge from Thompson Road Facility (Kg/L * LPY * Y)	Percent Pass through	Mass Discharged To Onondaga Lake (Kg)
Cadmium	1.230	5	1,743	70.0%	1,220
Chromium	11.700	5	16,582	70.0%	11,607
Copper	6.400	5	9,070	70.0%	6,349
Nickel	2.240	5	3,175	70.0%	2,222
Zinc	27.200	5	38,549	70.0%	26,985
Lead	91.900	5	130,246	70.0%	91,172
Silver	0.138	5	196	70.0%	137
Selenium	0.087	5	123	70.0%	86
Mercury	0.001	5	1	70.0%	1

TOTAL MASS DISCHARGED

139,780

Government Ownership and Operation in Syracuse

- Significant Contributors:
 - Aircooled Motors
 - General Electric Co
 - General Motors (Brown-Lipe)
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 - Kilian Manufacturing
 - Lipe-Rollway Corp
 - New Process Gear
 - Oberdorfer Foundries

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 - Precision Castings
 - Remington-Rand Corp
 - Smith L.C. and Corona Typewriters
 - Sulzle, B.G, Machine & Electric Co.
 - Unit Electric Tool Co
 - U.S. Hoffman Machinery

- Machine gun plant located on 718 Marcellus Street Plancor 2046
- Existing plant was altered to produce of .30 caliber machine guns for mounting on aircrafts, and related ball bearing parts
- DPC allotted \$2,550,000 for plant equipment
- June 17, 1944 DPC entered into a lease in order to expand the facility to accommodate the production of ball bearing parts
- Approximately 100,000 ft² of existing plant for government work
- "The Lessee moved their own peacetime machines out of building in order to make room for the DPC owned machines purchased under this Plancor"
- Assembly of machine guns was designed for the production of 1,400,000 parts per month
- 1943: Production of machine guns 24 hours per day

References

^{1 –} Report of N.S. Flook on Survey of Brown-Lipe-Chapin Division of General Motors Corp, Syracuse NY, July 17, 1941

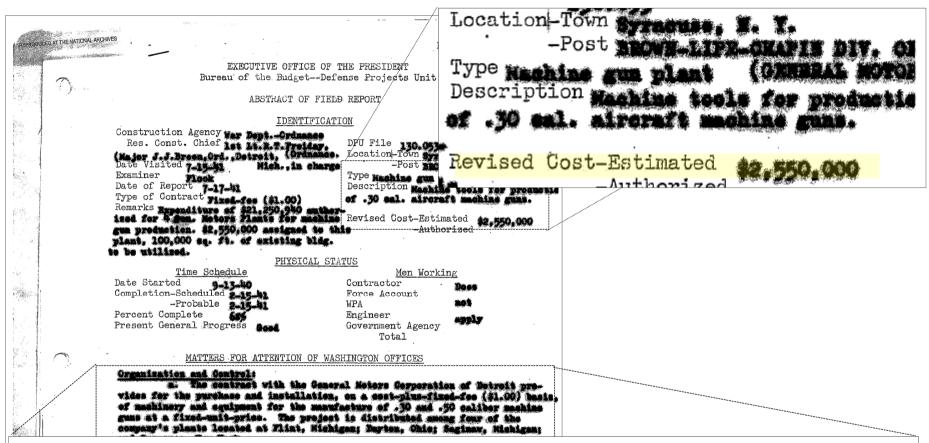
^{2 –} Defense Plant Corporation, An Instrumentality of U.S. Government, Engineers Final Report, 1944

^{3 -} Defense Plant Corporation, Letter to W.L. Drager Regarding Plancor 2046, at Part C

³⁻ NYSDEC, 104e Site Summary Report

⁴⁻Syracuse Herald American- December 29, 1940

⁵⁻ Syracuse Herald Journal- June 5, 1943



Organization and Controls:

a. The contract with the General Motors Corporation of Detroit provides for the purchase and installation, on a cost-plus-fixed-fee (\$1.00) basis, of machinery and equipment for the manufacture of .30 and .50 caliber machine guns at a fixed-unit-price. The project is distributed among four of the company's plants located in Flint, Michigan; Dayton, Ohio; Saginaw, Michigan; and Syracuse, New York.

General Motors – 1941-1946

Honeywell

DPU 130.053 July 17, 1941

REPORT OF N. S. FLOOK ON SURVEY OF BROWN-SIPE-CHAPIN DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, VISITED JULY 15, 1941.

General Description

(a) Original Project.

The original project, as described in contract No. W-ORD-474, approved September 14, 1940, with the General Motors Corporation of Detroit, Michigan, provides for the purchase and installation, on a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee (\$1.00) basis, of machinery and equipment in contractor's plants, for the manufacture of machine guiz of .30 and .50 caliber, on a fixed unit-price basis. The project is spread among four plants as follows: Flint, Michigan Payton, Ohio; Saginaw, Michigan; and Syracuse, New York. The estimated cost of equipment for the four plants, as set up in the original contract, is \$20,250,940. No allocation to the separate plants is stated. The contractor is to supply a total of 71,225 machine guis at a total cost of \$61,398,872.19. The production rate per annum is scheduled as follows:

50,000 .50 caliber aircraft machine guns 10,000 .30 caliber aircraft machine guns 20,000 .30 caliber 1919-A4 machine guns

The Syracuse plant is being moded for the production of .30 caliber machine guns for fixed mounting in aircraft. Approximately 100,000 square feet of factory space in the two upper floors of the existing plant is being arranged for the work and \$2,550,000 appears to have been allocated to this plant. Approximately 1,000 machine tools are required and of these some 270 have been provided from the US arsenals at Rock Island, Illinois, and Springfield, Massachusetts. The cost of these is not included in the \$2,550,000.

(b) Changes in Original Project.

The original project has been changed on June 19, 1941, to provide for the production of a supply of water-cooled .50 caliber M-2 machine guns and this adds \$1,000,000 to the original estimate of the cost of equipping the plants. This change, however, appears not to affect the Syracuse plant.

(c) Directory.

The project is in charge of Major J. J. Breen, Ordnance, 7-155 General Motors Building, Detroit, Michigan, who is represented at the plant by R. T. Freiday, 1st Lieutenant, Ordnance. The plant is located at Ontario and Marcellus Streets, in Syracuse-telephone 2-2331.

Syracuse Herald American- December 29, 1940

Brown - Lipe - Chapin to Test Machine Guns on Plant Roof

OTHERS TO SHARE

Boom Times for Syracuse in 1941 Predicted by Secretary Norton

"The contract provided that, in addition to the \$63,398,872 order for the guns, the Government was to put up \$20,000,000 for machinery to make the guns, the machinery to be purchased and installed by General Motors, with title to it remaining in the Government."

General Motors – Discharge Calculations

Honeywell

- Site specific flow data taken from Department of Health Document (1959)
- Concentration data taken from EPA Development Documents:
 - EPA Development Document For the Final Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Metal Products and Machinery Point Source Category
- Period of Government involvement: 1941-1946

Processes effluent CPOI	Effluent concentration (mg/L)	Total Years of Operation 1941- 1946	Estimated mass discharge from Facility (Kg/L * LPY * Y)	Percent Pass Through to Onondaga Lake	Mass Discharged To Onondaga Lake (Kg)	
Cadmium	1.23	5	8,966	70.0%	6,276	
Chromium	11.7	5	85,289	70.0%	59,703	
Copper	6.4	5	46,654	70.0%	32,658	
Nickel	2.24	5	16,329	70.0%	11,430	
Zinc	27.2	5	198,279	70.0%	138,796	
Lead	91.9	5	669,922	70.0%	468,945	
Silver	0.138	5	1,006	70.0%	704	
Selenium	0.087	5	634	70.0%	444	
Mercury	0.001	5	7	70.0%	5	

TOTAL MASS DISCHARGED

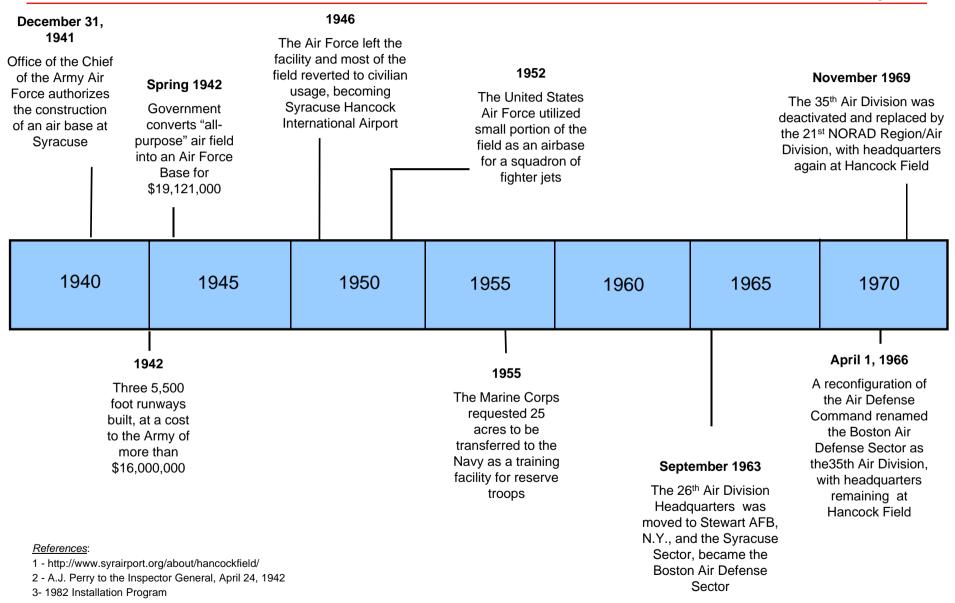
718,961

Government Ownership and Operation in Syracuse

- Significant Contributors:
 - Aircooled Motors
 - General Electric Co
 - General Motors (Brown-Lipe)
 - Hancock Airfield
 - Kilian Manufacturing
 - Lipe-Rollway Corp
 - New Process Gear
 - Oberdorfer Foundries

- Additional Contributors:
 - Allen Tool Corp
 - Amboy City AAF Airfield
 - Beaver Machine and Die Casting
 - Bradley CC and Son, Inc
 - Bristol Myers Co./Cheplin
 - Doyle Machine & Tool Corp
 - Easy Washing Machine Corp
 - Engleberg Huller Co. Inc
 - Flexo Wire Co
 - Grandinette D. MFG Co
 - National Aniline Defense Corp
 - Onondaga Pottery
 - Precision Castings
 - Remington-Rand Corp
 - Smith L.C. and Corona Typewriters
 - Sulzle, B.G, Machine & Electric Co.
 - Unit Electric Tool Co
 - U.S. Hoffman Machinery

Hancock Airfield – 1941-Present



- Hancock Airfield was a military defense base, originally known as Syracuse Army Air Base, built in 1942 as a staging area for warplanes bound for England
- Project located on a 3700-acre tract of Government purchased land
- Government owned base included housing, parking, three runways, taxiways, shops, warehouses, hospital facilities, and a gasoline distribution system
- New York Air National Guard operations at the facility include: small arms training, equipment maintenance, fuel storage, oil/water separation from floor and vehicle washing, and storage of hazardous materials
 - Shop floor drain discharged directly to the environment without an oil/water separator (AMSA #9 facility)
- Base also used to assemble and test B-24 aircrafts

References

^{1 –} Defense Project Agency, Syracuse All-Purpose air Station, June 14, 1942

Hancock Airfield - Waste Generation

Honeywell

Associated wastes:

- Waste oil from car maintenance
- PCB oil from transformers
- Pesticides from grounds maintenance
- Solvents from auto and machine shops

Fire Training Area Discharges 1948 – 1985

Processes effluent CPOI	Surface water concentration (mg/L)		
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.047		
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.081		
Fluoranthene	0.1		
Phenanthrene	0.062		
Pyrene	0.18		

Known Releases

Material	Dates	Environmental Receptor
Ethylene Glycol, Propylene 1948-1996 Surface rund Glycol, Potassium Acetate		Surface runoff to Ley Creek
Neutralized Battery Acid	1948-1985	Discharged to sanitary sewer
JP-4	1990	Soil, groundwater
Malathion, Petroleum	1989	Soil, groundwater

¹⁻ NY ANG, Final Response to the Unites States Environmental Protection Agency's Request For Information, Appendix C Through
Settlement Confidential – Inadmissible for Any Purpose **43** O, 07 June 1996

Hancock Airfield – Known Site Contamination

Honeywell

Soil:

 Contaminated with pesticides, PAHs, lead (120 ppm), TPHs (2,300 ppm), JP fuel and PCBs (240 ppm)

• Sediment:

- Onsite ditches sampled above NYSDEC sediment criteria lowest effect levels for arsenic, lead, copper and cadmium
- North Branch of Ley Creek contained elevated levels of benzo(b)fluoranthene (69ug/kg), benzo(k)fluoranthene (52ug/kg), benzo(a)pyrene(46ug/kg)

Surface Water:

- North Branch of Ley Creek receives untreated discharges from 6 outfalls
- Samples adjacent to Fire Training Area contained PAHs

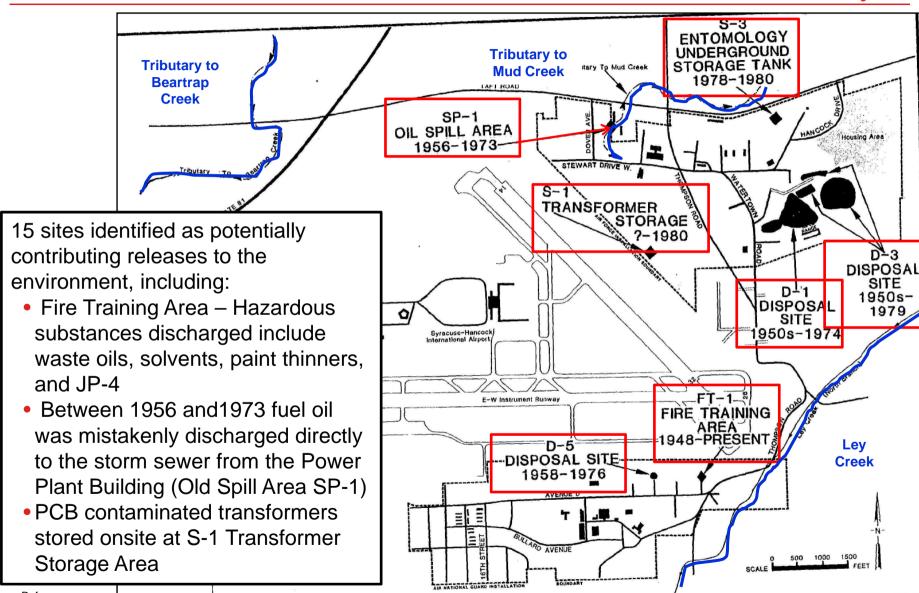
Groundwater:

- Samples of Fire Training Area contained lead, methylene chloride, TPH and xylenes
- Petroleum, Oil & Lubricant Area contained PCB Aroclor 126 and BTEX compounds
 - JP fuel discovered at concentrations of 3,020 ppb

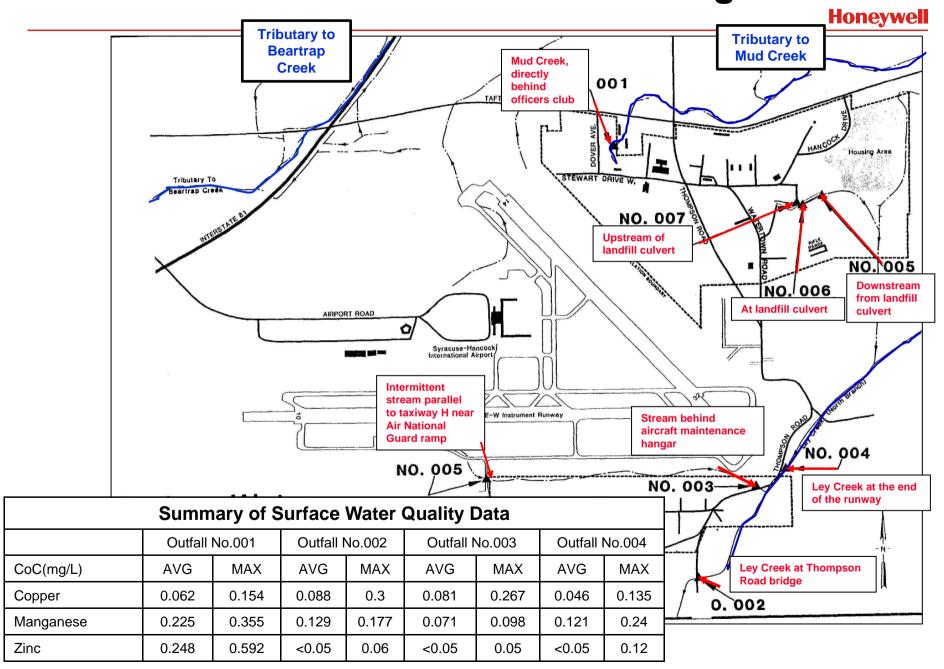
County Sewer:

From 1945 until 1985, neutralized battery acid was discharged

Hancock Airfield – Nexus to Onondaga Lake



Hancock Airfield – Nexus to Onondaga Lake



Government Ownership and Operation in Syracuse

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 - Sulzle, B.G, Machine & Electric Co.
 - Unit Electric Tool Co
 - U.S. Hoffman Machinery

Honeywell

Kilian – 1943-1945

- December 1942: War Department's Army Forces contracted Kilian to produce 1 million aircraft control bearings per month
- January 25, 1943: The DPC furnished equipment and constructed facilities for production under Plancor 1632, and signed an Agreement of Lease with Kilian for use of those facilities
- DPC expended \$371,830.45 on plant facilities and equipment
- The plant consisted of two main buildings:
 - 737 W. Genesee St remodeled by the DPC
 - 1728-36 Burnet Avenue DPC supplied equipment, manufacturing space for heat treating equipment
- Production of aircraft control bearings and air frame bearings
- Production of approximately 1,000,000 bearings per month
- Plancor facilities were disposed of through "sales, transfers, and plant clearances," after roughly two years of operations.

^{1 –} Appendix A-Kilian Manufacturing Corporation, Amended 16 December 1942

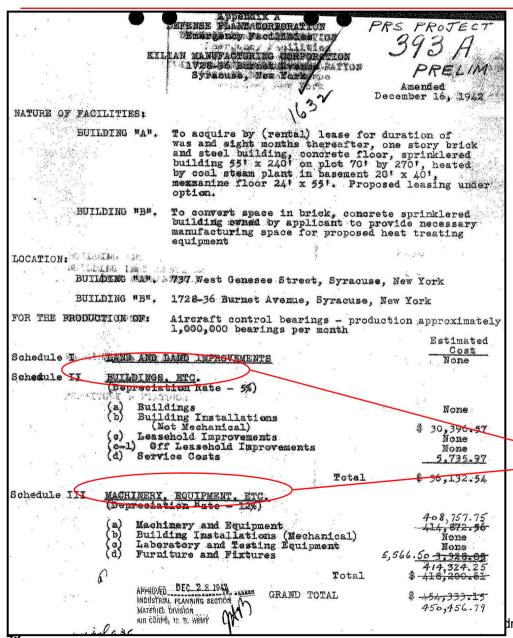
^{2 -} Agreement of Lease, 25 January 1943

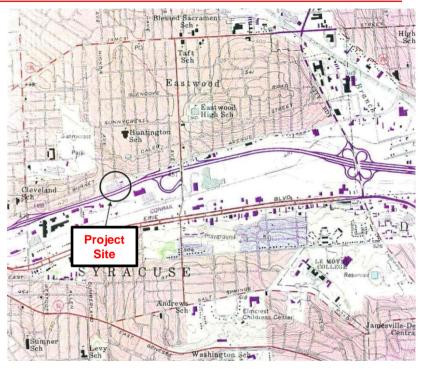
^{3 -} Comparative Tabulation of DPC-Plancor No. 1632, 30 November 1944

^{4 –} DPC-Engineer's Final Report, Plancor 1632, 1944 Settlement Confidential – Inadmissible for Any Purpose

Kilian - 1943-1945

Honeywell





Building construction and machinery purchased for war production

Imissible for Any Purpose

Kilian – 1943-1945

Honeywell

RODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Kilian Manufacturing Corp. Plancor 1632.

AGREEMENT OF LEASE

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into as of the 25th day of January 1943, by and between Defense Plant Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "Defense Corporation"), a corporation created by Reconstruction Finance Corporation pursuant to Section 5d of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, to aid the Government of the United States (hereinafter sometimes called the "Government") in its National Defense, Program, and Kilian Manufacturing Corporation (hereinafter

called "Lessee"), a corporation

State of New York;

Defense Plant Corporation Lafavette Building 811 Vermont Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C.

January 18, 1943

aircraft ,

Gentlemen:

1. In consideration of the execution by Defense Plant Corporation (hereinafter called "DPC") with Kilian Manufacturing Company (hereinafter called "Kilian") of an agreement in the form hereto annexed, covering the acquisition and establishment by DPC, and the lease to Kilian, of certain plant facilities at or near Syracuse, New York, deemed by this Department to be necessary in the interests of national defense and assential to enable Kilian to produce and deliver to the Government and/or to suppliers of the Government aircraft control and air frame ball bearings for the War Program, this Department

References:

^{1 -}Kilian Manufacturing Corp. - Agreement of Lease with DPC, at 1.

^{2 -} Letter from U.S. War Dept. to Defense Plant Corp., Jan. 18, 1943, at 1.

Kilian – Discharge Calculations

Honeywell

- Discharge to POTW. Flow data taken from Industrial Wastes Monitoring Report (1974) for facility
- Concentration data taken from EPA Development Documents
 - EPA Development Document For the Final Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Metal Products and Machinery Point Source Category
- Period Government involvement 1943-1945

Processes effluent CPOI	Effluent concentration (mg/L)	Total Years of Operation 1942- 1945	Estimated mass discharge from Facility (Kg/L * LPY * Y)	Percent Pass Through	Mass Discharged To Onondaga Lake (Kg)	
Cadmium	1.23	1.5	50.3	70%	35.2	
Chromium	11.7	1.5	478.5	70%	334.9	
Copper	6.4	1.5	261.7	70%	183.2	
Nickel	2.24	1.5	91.6	70%	64.1	
Zinc	27.2	1.5	1,112.3	70%	778.6	
Lead	91.9	1.5	3,758.1	70%	2,630.7	
Silver	0.138	1.5	5.6	70%	4.0	
Selenium	0.087	1.5	5 3.6 70%		2.5	
Mercury	0.001	1.5	0.0	70%	0.0	

TOTAL MASS DISCHARGED

4,033

^{*1974} Cyanide Concentrations very high

Government Ownership and Operation in Syracuse

- Significant Contributors:
 - Aircooled Motors
 - General Electric Co
 - General Motors(Brown-Lipe)
 - Hancock Airfield
 - Kilian Manufacturing
 - Lipe-Rollway Corp
 - New Process Gear
 - Oberdorfer Foundries

- Additional Contributors:
 - Allen Tool Corp
 - Amboy City AAF Airfield
 - Beaver Machine and Die Casting
 - Bradley CC and Son, Inc
 - Bristol Myers Co./Cheplin
 - Doyle Machine & Tool Corp
 - Easy Washing Machine Corp
 - Engleberg Huller Co. Inc
 - Flexo Wire Co
 - Grandinette D. MFG Co
 - National Aniline Defense Corp
 - Onondaga Pottery
 - Precision Castings
 - Remington-Rand Corp
 - Smith L.C. and Corona Typewriters
 - Sulzle, B.G, Machine & Electric Co.
 - Unit Electric Tool Co
 - U.S. Hoffman Machinery

Honeywell

Lipe-Rollway – 1942-1947

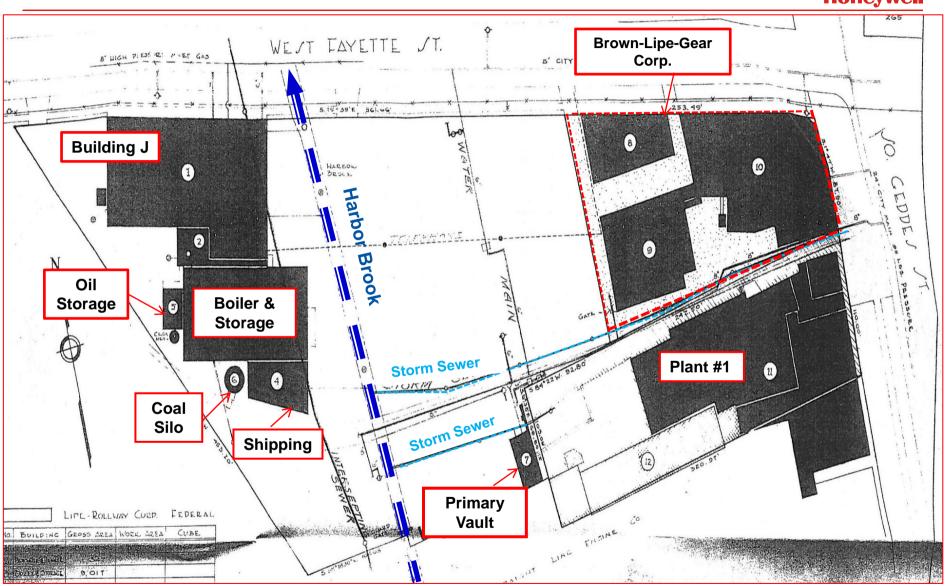
- The Lipe-Rollway plant produced machine tools and clutches for the Army Ordnance Department during the War
- June 20, 1942;
 - The Army Corps of Engineers acquired through condemnation several tracts of land from Brown-Lipe Gear to expand its Lipe-Rollway facilities
- "...lands are necessary adequately to provide for the manufacture of war supplies and material for the Ordnance Department and other related military purposes."
- 3.04 acres of land for government use of 5 buildings: Building J, Building B-S (Boiler and Storage), Shipping Building, Oil Storage Building, Primary vault
- March 31, 1947: War Assets Admin. approves sale of Plancor

^{1- &}quot;Civil Action #1055 United States vs. 3.04 Acres of Land, Brown Lipe Gear Co. Inc, 20 June 1942 2-Memo to the Real property Review Board-Lipe Rollway Corporation, 14 October 1947 3-Plot Plan-Lipe Rollway Corp., Proposed Expansion, 11 May

^{4- &}quot;In The United States District Court Is And For The Northern District of New York". March 29, 1943

^{5 -} War Assets Admin., Memo to Real Property Review Board, Settlement Confidential - Inadmissible for Any Purpose Oct 14, 1947

Lipe-Rollway – Nexus to Onondaga Lake



Lipe Rollway Facility Location



Lipe-Rollway – Discharge Calculations

Honeywell

- Site specific flow data taken from: O'Brien & Gere 1973 Industrial Wastes Study
- Concentrations taken from EPA Development Documents:
 - Development Document For the Final Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Metal Products and Machinery Point Source Category
- Period of Government involvement: 1942-1947

Processes effluent CPOI	EPA Development Document average effluent concentration (mg/L)	Years of War Operation	Estimated mass discharge from Facility (Kg/L * LPY * Y)	Percent that reaches Onondaga Lake	Mass Discharged To Onondaga Lake (Kg)
Cadmium	1.23	5	84.6	70%	59
Chromium	11.7	5	805.1	70%	564
Copper	6.4	5	440.4	70%	308
Nickel	2.24	5	154.1	70%	108
Zinc	27.2	5	1,871.7	70%	1,310
Lead	91.9	5	6,323.8	70%	4,427
Silver	0.138	5	9.5	70%	7
Selenium	0.087	5	6.0	70%	4
Mercury	0.001	5	0.1	70%	0

TOTAL MASS DISCHARGED

6,787

Government Ownership and Operation in Syracuse

- Significant Contributors:
 - Aircooled Motors
 - General Electric Co
 - General Motors(Brown-Lipe)
 - Hancock Airfield
 - Kilian Manufacturing
 - Lipe Rollway Corp
 - New Process Gear
 - Oberdorfer Foundries

- Additional Contributors:
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 - Amboy City AAF Airfield
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 - Bradley CC and Son, Inc
 - Bristol Myers Co./Cheplin
 - Doyle Machine & Tool Corp
 - Easy Washing Machine Corp
 - Engleberg Huller Co. Inc
 - Flexo Wire Co
 - Grandinette D. MFG Co
 - National Aniline Defense Corp
 - Onondaga Pottery
 - Precision Castings
 - Remington-Rand Corp
 - Smith L.C. and Corona Typewriters
 - Sulzle, B.G, Machine & Electric Co.
 - Unit Electric Tool Co.
 - U.S. Hoffman Machinery

- Propeller gears for Navy airplanes (Navy BuAer Emergency Plant Facility)
- July 1, 1941: Navy increases capacity of the plant from 330 assemblies per month to 1,000 per month
- June 13, 1942: Navy increases capacity to 1,500/month
- Improvements made on existing buildings and additional plant facility constructed
- 1946: The Navy sells Government-owned facilities and equipment at the site to New Process Gear in exchange for \$65,587
- Plant operated 6 days per week

References

^{1 –} Report of N.S. Flook on Survey of New Process Gear Company, Syracuse NY visited July 14, 1941, July 19, 1941

²⁻ Cmdr. R. Baldwin to the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 15 May 1946

New Process Gear – 1941-1946

Honeywell

DPU File No: 210.053

July 19, 1941

REPORT OF N. S. FLOOK ON SURVEY OF NEW PROCESS GEAR COMPANY. SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, VISITED JULY 14, 1941

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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incre to 1, date

(a) Original Project - This project consists of Emergency Plant Facilities, principally machine tools, to increase production

July 1, 1941:

United States owned equipment provided to New Process Gear for war time production contract

PHYSICAL STATUS

The equipment provided for in the first contract has practically all arrived and been put into productive operation, so that since July 1, 1941, the production rate of 1,000 assemblies per month has been attained.

(c) Directory - The project is in charge of Lieutenant Commander Norton of the Navy Department, Bureau of Aeronautics, at Washington, D. C. Mr. John L. Collins, Sales Engineer, is in charge of the project for the New Process Gear Company. The plant is located at 500 Plum Street, in Syracuse, telephone 2-0121.

PHYSICAL STATUS

The equipment provided for in the first contract has practically all arrived and been put into productive operation, so that since July 1, 1941, the production rate of 1,000 assemblies per month has been attained.

Approximately 50 percent of the equipment provided for in the second contract has been ordered and the balance is expected to be ordered by July 20, 1941. Some 12 percent of this equipment has already been received.

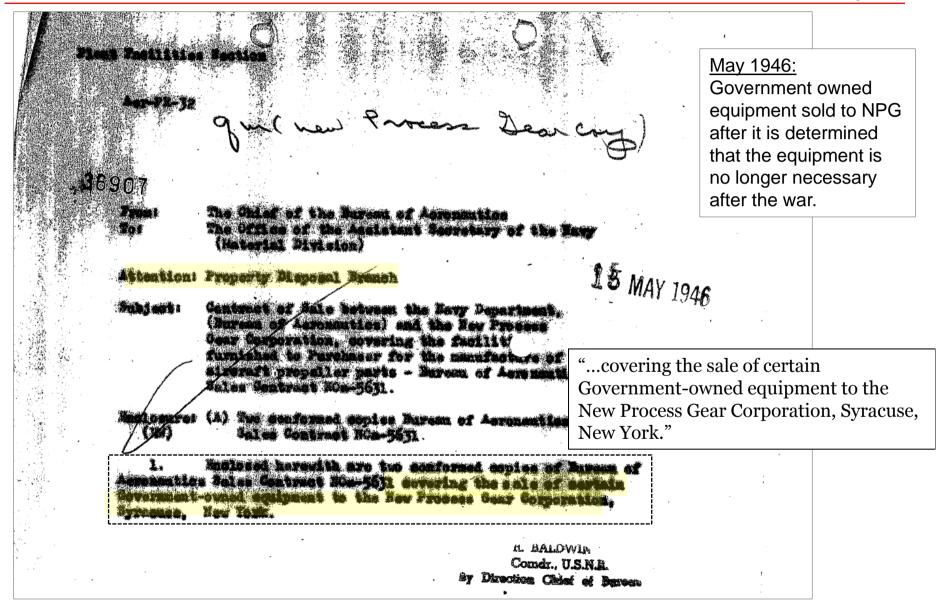
FINANCIAL STATUS

The breakdown of cost for contract 1631 is as follows:

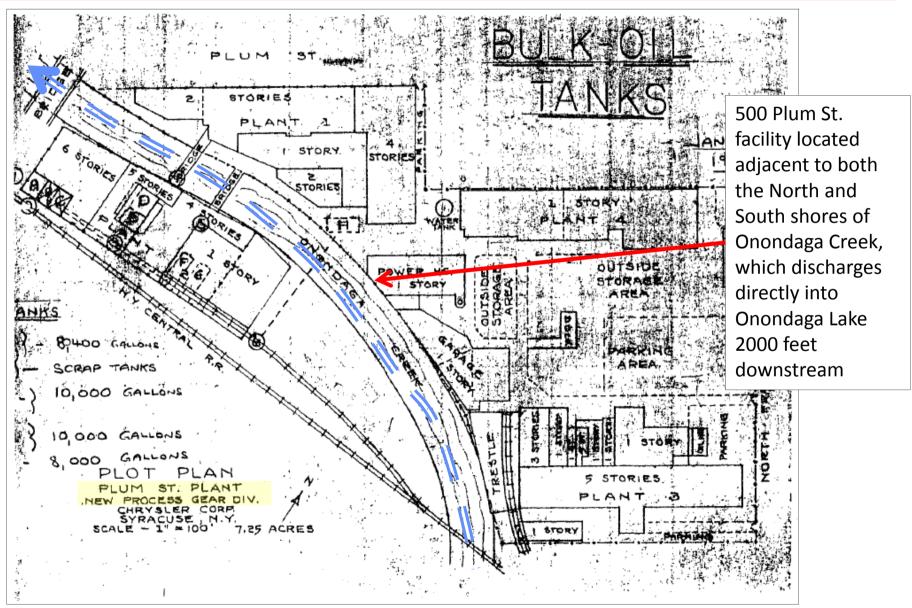
New Process Gear – 1941-1946

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Dru-/ (Kev. 4/15/41)
REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
                                 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
                                                                         7-21-41
                             Bureau of the Budget-Defense Projects Unit
                                                                         MEAL des
                                     ABSTRACT OF FIELD REPORT
                                          IDENTIFICATION -
              Construction Agency
                                                                    210.053
                Res. Const. Chief
                                                       DPU File
             Date Visited 7-14-41 Washington, B.C.) -Post W. Process on Co.
              Date Visited
                                                       Type Airplane propeller coar & can plant
                          Tlook
              Examiner
                                                      Description Parchase & installation of
              Date of Report
              Type of Contract mer. plant facilities
                                                      machine tools for manufacture of air-
                                                      plene propeller gears & rotating came
              Remarks
                                                      Revised Cost-Estimated
                                                                   -Authorized the les 100
                                                     *Yotal Est. Cost-$492,510, total authorized
                                                                                     $506,452
                                          PHYSICAL STATUS
                        Time Schedule
                                                                Men Working
                                              5-4<u>1</u>
                                                       Contractor
              Date Started
                                                       Force Account
              Completion-Scheduled
                                                       WPA
                        -Probable
                                                       Engineer
              Percent Complete
              Present General Progress
                                                       Government Agency
                                                             Total
                          MATTERS FOR ATTENTION OF WASHINGTON OFFICES
             Organization and Control --
                  n. The exciment provided for in the first contract has practically all
             been delivered and is now in production. Since July 1, 1941, the required
             production of 1,000 assemblies per month has been attained.
                  b. Approximately 50% of the equipment provided for in the second contract
             has been ordered and the balance is expected to be ordered by July 20, 1941.
              Some 12% of this equipment has already been received.
```

New Process Gear – 1941-1946



New Process Gear – Nexus to Onondaga Lake



New Process Gear – Discharge Calculations

Honeywell

- Flow taken from: O'Brien & Gere 1973 Industrial Wastes Study
- Concentrations taken from EPA Development Documents
 - Development Document For the Final Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Metal Products and Machinery Point Source Category
- Period of Government involvement: 1941-1946

Processes effluent CPOI	EPA Development Document average effluent concentration (mg/L)	Years of War Operation	Estimated mass discharge from Facility (Kg/L * LPY * Y)	Percent that reaches Onondaga Lake	Mass Discharged To Onondaga Lake (Kg)	
Cadmium	1.23	5	4,772	70%	3,340	
Chromium	11.7	5	45,389	70%	31,772	
Copper	6.4	5	24,828	70%	17,380	
Nickel	2.24	5	8,690	70%	6,083	
Zinc	27.2	5	105,520	70%	73,864	
Lead	91.9	5	356,517	70%	249,562	
Silver	0.138	5	535	70%	375	
Selenium	0.087	5	338	70%	236	
Mercury	0.001	5	4	70%	3	

TOTAL MASS DISCHARGED

382,615

Government Ownership and Operation in Syracuse

- Significant Contributors:
 - Aircooled Motors
 - General Electric Co
 - General Motors(Brown-Lipe)
 - Hancock Airfield
 - Kilian Manufacturing
 - Lipe Rollway Corp
 - New Process Gear
 - Oberdorfer Foundries

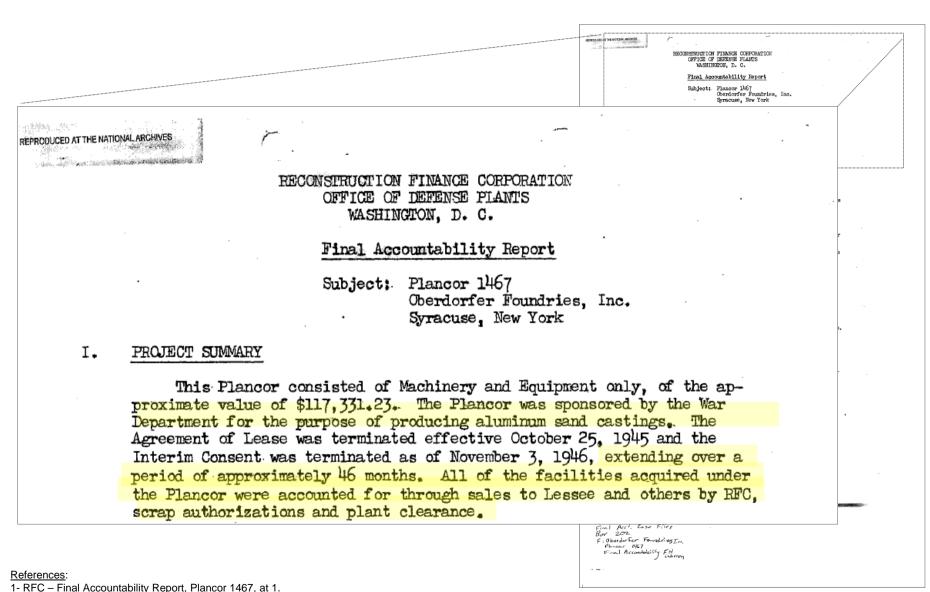
- Additional Contributors:
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 - Amboy City AAF Airfield
 - Beaver Machine and Die Casting
 - Bradley CC and Son, Inc
 - Bristol Myers Co./Cheplin
 - Doyle Machine & Tool Corp
 - Easy Washing Machine Corp
 - Engleberg Huller Co. Inc
 - Flexo Wire Co
 - Grandinette D. MFG Co
 - National Aniline Defense Corp
 - Onondaga Pottery
 - Precision Castings
 - Remington-Rand Corp
 - Smith L.C. and Corona Typewriters
 - Sulzle, B.G, Machine & Electric Co.
 - Unit Electric Tool Co
 - U.S. Hoffman Machinery

- Plant major producer of cylinder heads, pumps, castings and other vital military items
- December 28, 1942: DPC furnishes equipment for the production of aluminum castings
- Foundry produced 500,000 pounds of aluminum castings/month and 60,000 cylinder heads
- Casting operations 20 hours/day and 6 days/week
- February 1944: 706 employees
- Nov. 3, 1946: Lease terminated after roughly four years of operation

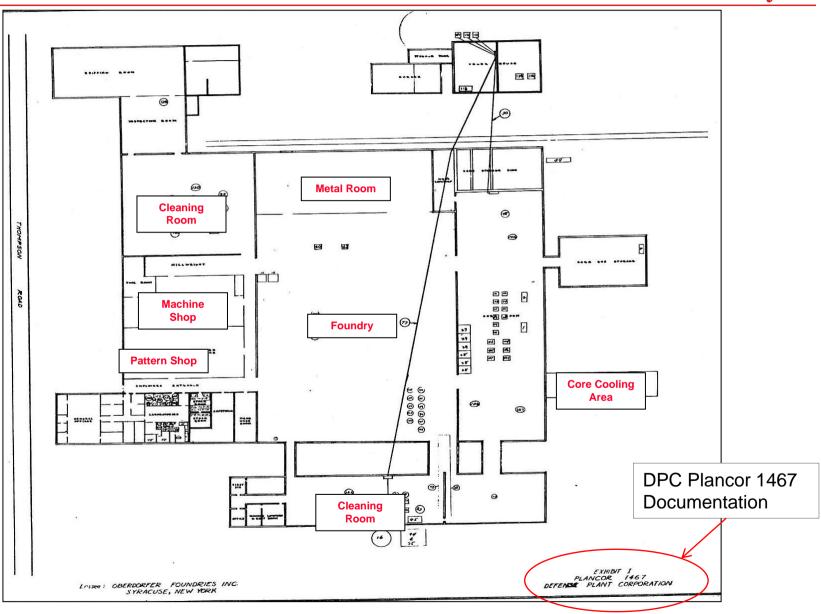
References

- 1 TAMS Consultants, Inc. 1997
- 2 Abstract of Production Report, Oberdorfer Foundries, February 25, 1944
- 3 Executive Office of the President, Aluminum Foundry, February 25, 1944
- 4 Executive Office of the President, Aluminum Foundry, October 3, 1944
- 5- Family Foundry Went from Buggies to War Machines, Syracuse Post Standard, Sept 6, 1983.
- 6- http://www.oberdorferpumps.com/company-history.htm

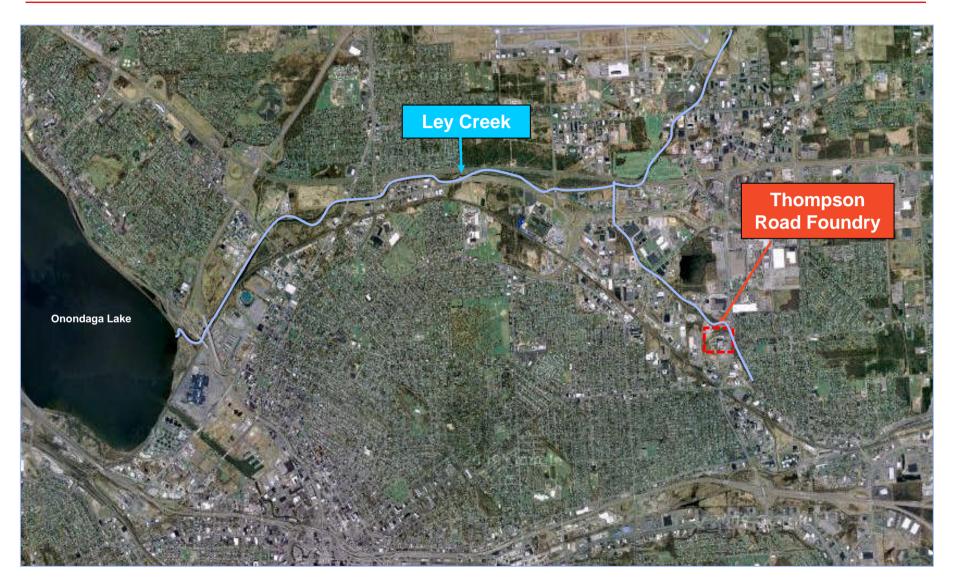
Oberdorfer - 1943-1946



1944 Facility Map



Oberdorfer Facility Location



Oberdorfer – Discharge Calculations

Honeywell

- Site Specific Flow data taken from: O'Brien & Gere, 1973 Industrial Wastes Study
- Concentration data taken from EPA Development Documents
 - EPA Development Document For the Final Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Metal Products and Machinery Point Source Category
- Period of Government involvement: 1943-1946

Processes effluent CPOI	EPA Development Document average effluent concentration (mg/L)	Years of War Operation 1943- 1946	Estimated mass discharge from Facility (Kg/L * LPY * Y)	Percent that reaches Onondaga Lake	Mass Discharged To Onondaga Lake (Kg)
Cadmium	1.23	4	160	70%	112
Chromium	11.7	4	1,520	70%	1,064
Copper	6.4	4	831	70%	582
Nickel	2.24	4	291	70%	204
Zinc	27.2	4	3,534	70%	2,474
Lead	91.9	4	11,939	70%	8,357
Silver	0.138	4	18	70%	13
Selenium	0.087	4	11	70%	8
Mercury	0.001	4	0	70%	0

TOTAL MASS DISCHARGED

12.813

Government Ownership and Operation in Syracuse

- Significant Contributors:
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 - General Motors(Brown-Lipe)
 - Hancock Airfield
 - Kilian Manufacturing
 - Lipe Rollway Corp
 - New Process Gear
 - Oberdorfer Foundries
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 - Onondaga Pottery
 - Precision Castings
 - Remington-Rand Corp
 - Smith L.C. and Corona Typewriters
 - Sulzle, B.G, Machine & Electric Co.
 - Unit Electric Tool Co
 - U.S. Hoffman Machinery

National Aniline Defense Corp

- Produced dyes such as: Vat Khaki 2G for cotton uniforms, blue wool dyes for Navy uniforms, Camouflage dyes, Phthalic anhydride for coatings, Stabilizers for smokeless powder, Insect repellents, Detergents for military including saltwater soaps
- Built an ammonium picrate (Explosive D) plant for the U.S. government in Baldwinsville, NY, based on chlorobenzene

Onondaga Pottery

- March 1942, Ordered by Army Ordnance Department to manufacture land mines
- Developed and manufactured non-detectable ceramic anti-tank land mines during World War II

U.S. Hoffman Machinery

- Army Ordnance Department and the Navy Bureau of Ordnance contracted to produce bomb fuses, 105mm shells and 155mm projectiles in addition to products such as laundry equipment and washing machines
- 1942: 350 employees, predicted 450 employees
- 1942: Permit to discharge sewage or effluents from the sewer extension to serve metal working plants on Thompson Road, "sewer designed to serve the <u>'Shell' and 'Fuze' plants</u>"

"The Hoffman Company...announced a lease of 8,000 square feet of floorage in the old Remington-Rand typewriter factory in Gifford Street to be used for storage purposes in connection with government orders."

"A decision to execute \$873,315 order for Army laundry equipment in this city"

References:

 Alphabetic Listing of Major War Supply Contracts, Cumulative, June 1940 Through September 1945, US Civilian Production Administration

2- U.S. Hoffman Machinery Corporation, Plancor 2351, Agreement of Lease

3- NYSDOH, Discharge Application, October 31, 1942

4- NYSDOH, Letter, Attention-Mr. Devendorf, October 31, 1942 Settlement Confidential – Inadmissible for Any Purpose 72 5-Syracuse Herald American- December 29, 1940

Hoffman Co. Will Make Equipment

Brown - Lipe - Chapin to Test Machine Guns on Plant Roof

OTHERS TO SHARE

Boom Times for Syracuse in 1941 Predicted by Secretary Norton

Additional Contributors

Honeywell

- Remington Rand
 - Remington Rand "C" Division converted a vacant plant into a modern pistol manufacturing facility
 - November 1942: First 255 production pistols were accepted by ordnance inspectors
 - March 1945: Manufacturing lowest price pistol in the war effort; by the end of the War Remington Rand produced over 875,000 pistols
 - Plant was located on Dickerson street

Documentary Evidence: 1953, Comprehensive Plan For Abatement Of Pollution From Waters Of The Onondaga Lake Drainage Basin

industrial wastes, as indic	ated below, into Onon	daga Creek:	
Industry	Location	Type of Waste	
Lipe-Rollway Company	Maltbie St. Syracuse	Water from treatment of hot steel	
New Process Gear Co.	Plumb St. Syracuse	Waste from washing machine contains soap	•
Canada Dry Bottling Works	Erie Blvd. at West St., Syracuse	Water from bottle washer'	
Remington Rand	Gifford St.	Plating waste, Cakite solution	

References:

¹⁻ http://www.coolgunsite.com/collectors_guide.htm

Additional Known Government Operations

- B.G. Sulzle Machine & Electric Co
 - Machine gun mount parts
- C.C. Bradley and Son, Inc
 - Produced submarine net floats, parts for army tank engines, and 4.2 inch mortar shells
- Doyle Machine and Tool Corp
 - Carburetor parts for aircraft
- Easy Washing Machine Corp
 - Manufactured engine starter motors for bombers and machine gun mounts
- Engleberg Huller Co. Inc.
 - Machined parts for aircraft
- Flexo Wire Co.
 - Assault wire
- Precision Castings
 - Warheads for artillery shells
- Smith L.C. and Corona Typewriters
 - Produced Springfield rifles and other small arms for the U.S. armed forces

Proposed Agenda

- Overview of Lake Remedy and Progress
- Government Ownership and Operation in Syracuse
 - 26 Specific Locations
 - 8 primary contributors
- Conservative Assumptions
- Potential Calculation of Government Share of Costs

- Total discharge calculated solely from process water:
 - Waste stream discharge does not include groundwater, stormwater, or other site drainage
- Concentration data for each facility based upon EPA Development Data
- Discharge rates do not include spikes due to spills and upsets
- Calculations based upon flow data much more recent than the period of Government ownership; because environmental practices typically improve with time, historical discharge data is likely greater than assumed

Proposed Agenda

- Overview of Lake Remedy and Progress
- Government Ownership and Operation in Syracuse
 - 26 Specific Locations
 - 8 primary contributors
- Conservative Assumptions
- Potential Calculation of Government Share of Costs

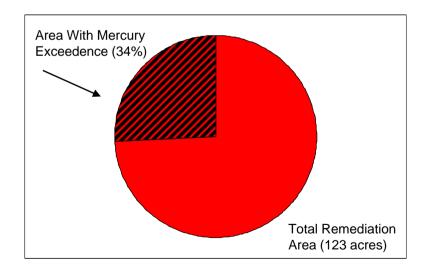
- For the purposes of settlement discussions, discharge estimated for 7 of the 26 government owned/operated facilities, assuming 70% pass through
- This calculation excludes data for Hancock Airfield
- Total calculated mass discharged into Onondaga Lake from 7 facilities based on available data: 1,271,201 kg

	Government Facility	Mass Discharged
SMU 6 Discharges		
	General Electric	139,780
	Kilian	4,033
	New Process Gear	382,615
	Oberdorfer	12,813
SMU 6 Subtotal		539,241
SMU 7 Discharges		
	General Motors	718,961
	Lipe-Rollway	6,787
SMU 7 Subtotal		725,748
Other SMUs		
	Aircooled Motors	6,212
Total Mass		
Discharged		1,271,201



Pertinent CPOIs

- Chromium
- Cadmium
- Copper
- Zinc
- Lead
- □Nickel



Government Allocation

- Honeywell
- Calculated discharges account for 18% of mass of hazardous substances in SMUs 6 & 7. Mass would equal approximately 2% of entire lake.
- Significant uncertainties remain:
 - Ownership/operation and discharges at remaining WWII government facilities
 - Discharge and impacts from Hancock facility
 - Adjustments for equitable factors, including operator shares, Honeywell cooperation, etc.
- Depending upon further factual development, government share could be as high as 5%.
- Honeywell prepared to resolve claim for 3.5% of all costs and natural resource damages.